**VI EDITOR**

1. Invoke the vi editor with a filename (which is to be created)?

A: vi filename.txt : This opens the vi editor, creating a new file named filename.txt if it doesn't already exist.

1. Type a few lines(at least 10) in the editor. Let one or more lines contain the words given below.

A black and white text on a black background

Description automatically generateddelhi mumbai chennai Mumbai

1. Save the file without exiting the editor

A: To save the file without exiting vi, press Esc to ensure you're in **Normal mode**, then type: :w , This writes the changes to the file. The file is saved but you are still in the editor.

1. Navigate quickly to the beginning & end of the file

A: To move to the **beginning** of the file:

gg

This command takes you to the first line of the file.

To move to the **end** of the file:

G

This command moves the cursor to the last line of the file.

1. Delete first two lines & copy it after the last line.

A: To **delete** the first two lines:

2dd

This deletes the first two lines of the file.To **copy** the deleted lines after the last line: Move the cursor to the **end** of the file (G) and then paste (p):

G

p

1. Now Copy the last two lines & paste them before the first line.

A: To **copy** the last two lines, position the cursor on the last line and use:

G

2yy

This yanks (copies) the last two lines into the buffer.

To **paste** them before the first line, position the cursor at the **beginning** (gg) and paste (P):

gg

P

1. Combine last two lines of the file in a single line.

A: To **combine** two lines into one, move the cursor to the first of the two lines you want to combine and press:

J

This joins the current line with the next one. You can repeat J to join additional lines.

1. How will you insert a line before the first line? (Hint : Find such an option in the tutorial document)

A: To **insert** a new line before the first line, move to the beginning of the file (gg) and then press:

O

This opens a new line **above** the current line and places you in Insert mode.

1. How will you paste a yanked buffer before the current line?

A: To paste the contents of the **yanked buffer** before the current line, simply press:

P

This command pastes the buffer **above** the current line.

1. Search the document for a string “delhi”

A: To search for the word **"delhi"**, type:

/delhi

This will search forwards for the string "delhi". Press n to move to the next occurrence and N to search backward.

1. Replace a single occurrence of “delhi” with “Mumbai”

A: To **replace** a single occurrence of "delhi" with "Mumbai", move the cursor to the word "delhi" and type:

cwMumbai

This command changes the word "delhi" to "Mumbai". The cursor will stay in the **Insert mode**, so you can continue typing if needed.

1. Replace all occurrences of “delhi” on a particular line with “Mumbai” using one command

A: To replace all occurrences of "delhi" with "Mumbai" on the current line, use the substitute command:

:s/delhi/Mumbai/g

This command substitutes "delhi" with "Mumbai" globally on the current line (g stands for global within the line).

1. Replace “delhi” with “mumbai” for the entire document using one command.

A: To replace all occurrences of "delhi" with "mumbai" in the entire document, use:

:%s/delhi/mumbai/g

Here % means the entire file, and g means all occurrences in the line.

1. Replace all occurrences of “delhi” with “mumbai” for part of a document (e.g. line number 13 to 37).

A: To replace "delhi" with "mumbai" between specific lines (e.g., lines 13 to 37):

:13,37s/delhi/mumbai/g

This applies the replacement only within the lines 13 to 37.

1. Undo the above command

A: To undo the last change, press:

u

This undoes the most recent change.

1. Replace only the first occurrence of “delhi” with “mumbai” in each line, for part of a document (e.g. line number 13 to 37).

A: To replace the **first occurrence** of "delhi" with "mumbai" in each line from line 13 to 37:

:13,37s/delhi/mumbai/

This replaces only the first occurrence of "delhi" on each line in the specified range.

1. Undo the above comment. Redo it. Undo it again.

* To **undo** the previous change, press u.
* To **redo** the undone change, press Ctrl + r.
* To **undo** it again, press u again.

1. Replace all occurrences of “delhi” with “mumbai” for complete file interactively.

A: To replace all occurrences of "delhi" with "mumbai" in the entire file interactively (i.e., ask for confirmation before each change):

:%s/delhi/mumbai/gc

Here, c stands for **confirmation**, and you will be prompted to confirm each replacement with y for yes and n for no.

1. Search for a word backwards. Loop through all matches.

A: To search for the word **"delhi"** backwards:

?delhi

Press n to go to the previous match and N to move to the next match.

1. Search for a word forwards. Loop through all matches

A: To search for the word **"delhi"** forwards:

/delhi

Press n to move to the next match and N to go to the previous match.

1. Join two lines together.

A: To join two lines into a single line, move the cursor to the first line and press:

J

This command combines the current line with the next line.

1. Enable line numbering and then disable it

A: To **enable** line numbers, type:

:set number

To **disable** line numbers, type:

:set nonumber

1. Make the search case insensitive

A: To make your search **case insensitive**, use:

:set ignorecase

This command ignores case differences when searching.

1. Delete 4 lines (and then paste them somewhere else)

A: To **delete** 4 lines, type:

4dd

To **paste** them elsewhere, move the cursor to the desired location and press:

p

1. What is the command to delete part of the line starting from the current cursor position?

A: To delete the part of the line starting from the current cursor position to the end of the line, use:

d$

This command deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the line.

1. What is the command to delete the current word?

A: To delete the word under the cursor (starting from the cursor position and moving forward), use:

dw

This deletes the current word.